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DR. THOMPSON AND THE CHURCH.

Historic Facts Concerning Relation of the Church to Slavery

CHRISTENDOM AND ITS MEANING

Facts Explaining the Truth of the Famous Remark—Thompson, Not the Church, Responsible—The Methods by Which the Church Can Command the Support and Support of the Masses.

[Chapter Four.]

...degrading the understanding ...lighting the intellect, thus de...ng the spirit of men and so ...ring them for despotism, the ...n Church (like the Greek ...has developed no Protest, no ...mation, and no Freedom in ...and under its influence) be... the right arm of aristocratic ...oyal oppression. The history ...world presents a constant ...gle between liberty and the ...f possession and consequent ... In this struggle, only the ...spirit of inquiry could break ...ree of despotism. Instead of ...ing this spirit, the Church for ...ries made itself as infamous as ...un-Christly by standing as an ...dam to hinder the progress of ...n understanding. "The ...h," says Schiller, in his *Revolt Netherlands*, "had ever been a support of the royal power; ...t was only natural that it ...l be so. Its golden time was ...ondage of the human intellect, ...ke royalty it had gained by ...norance and weakness of men. ...ission to tyrannical power pre... the mind for a blind, conven...faith; and the hierarchy repaid ...isury the services of despotism. ...bishops and prelates were zeal...supporters of royalty, and ever ...n to the temporal advancement ...Church and the political in...s of the sovereign." Upon ...quotation, which is suggestive, ...ke no comment or application ...er times. My readers may do ...each for himself.

...modern times have developed a ... more progressive and en...ned civilization, it is erroneous ...that this condition exists on ...nt of anything the Church, ...ther Catholic or Protestant, has ... to bring it about. It was ...ht about in spite of the oppo... of the Church. For the Church ...matically opposed with all its ...r of terror, torture, and infamy ...growth of all science and helpful ...ing. It forces all education ...ecclesiastical channels. Noth...ould be studied save within the ...ations of existing dogma. The ...ces were rejected as profane; ...no true science could find a ...e in such philosophy as was tol...d. Men knew nothing of intel...al freedom. Every author sus...d of overstepping Church-ap...ed limits was accused, denoun...and persecuted; and every pro...ive publication suppressed. ...r whole science of Geography ...its way against the Church. ...aking the Bible for a scientific ...book rather than an evolution ...orals for the conduct of life, the ...Church held that the earth ...four corners and was flat. The ...bility of salvation was utterly ...ned to those who suggested that ...earth, on the contrary, was ...d and inhabited on opposite ... This was deemed so terrible ...esy that the Church in the 8th ...ry crushed it out. But in the ... century it arose again. The ... was re-asserted by Cecco ...coli; for which the Church ...t him alive, and a great Church...ter publicly represented him as ...rning in the flames of hell for his ...hemy. But in 1519, Magellan ...d *around* the earth, and thus gave ..., in the face of the Church, the ... as God built highways of inter...se among the nations; and ...ch astronomers of the 18th cen... by positive mathematical cal...tion freed the human mind up... this point.

With greater bitterness the Church ...posed all progress in Astronomy, ...ience which has so wonderfully ...lded a reverential conception of ... wisdom, order, and providence ...he Creator. From Scriptural ...the Church had taught that the ...a is the immovable centre of the ...erse, the sun and all the heaven...odies revolving about it. To ...h that the sun is the centre of ... system and that the earth re...ed around the sun was rankest ...sy. In 1543 a pious and charit... Christian, Nicholas Copernicus, ...lished his "Revolution of the ...venly Bodies," wherein he set ...th the latter theory. Death di...ly removed him from the clutches ...e Church; but his book fell into ... hands of its authorities, the ...gregation of the Index, a per...ent theological tribunal which ... in judgment to catalogue and ...press every new thought deemed ...rious to their Creed. His book ... solemnly condemned, and this ...lemnation continued till 1761. ...ead it was to incur the condem...on of the Church in this world ... eternal damnation in the next. ...ertheless it had set forth a great ... which many minds received, ... which Bruno alone dared reiter...

... And for this he was hunted ... a wild beast, imprisoned for six ..., then burnt alive for his teach... and his ashes madly scattered to ... winds. But, as if God was not ...ing that the Church should hin... the heavens from declaring His ...y and the firmament from show... His handiwork, ten years later ... telescope of Galileo proved the ...th of the theory of Copernicus. ...range, as it may seem, however, ...rch scientists and preachers at ... denounced the discoveries of ...leo as blasphemous, and his tele...pic views as illusions of the devil. ...y besought the Inquisition to ... at once with him for his heresy, ...aring that he was worse even ... Luther or Calvin. "The foun...ons of the earth are fixed that ... cannot be moved," they said. ...ometry is of the devil, and mathematicians should be banished as the authors of all heresies." So preached Caccini and the Church promoted him for it. They cried out in their ignorant fear of damage to the Church, which to them was more sacred than truth, that these discoveries "cast suspicion on the doctrine of the Incarnation" and "vitiated the whole Christian plan of salvation." They then declared that the Church alone is fully empowered to promulgate scientific truth in direct university instruction; and the Church proceeded to drive out from all schools under its control all teaching, or even mention, of the theory of Capernicus and the discoveries of Galileo, and at the University of Salamanca in Spain, a land of complete "Church prevalence," this prohibition was not removed till 1822.

In 1615, Galileo having been brutally denounced as "atheist" and "infidel"—the perennial dodge in all ages, by the way, of bigoted churchmen for suppressing the truth—was summoned to Rome before the Inquisition, the Church's pet instrument for enslaving the mind. There eleven theologians rendered their decision "that the first proposition, that the sun is the centre and does not revolve about the earth is foolish, absurd, false in theology, and heretical because expressly contrary to Holy Scripture; and that the second proposition, that the earth is not the centre but revolves about the sun is absurd, false in philosophy, and from a theological point of view, at least opposed to the true faith." Under threat of the dungeon, Galileo was forced to abandon the opinion that the earth moves about the sun and to abstain from teaching or defending it in any manner whatever. At a later time, after imprisonment no better than torture, he was compelled to pronounce this recantation publicly: "I, Galileo, in my 70th year, being a prisoner and before your eminences on my knees, having before my eyes the Holy Gospel, which I touch with my hands, abjure, curse, and detest the error and the heresy of the movement of the earth." Again he was imprisoned, exiled from his family in his old age, and at last denied burial in his family tomb. This is a record of the Church: what of liberty, what of Christliness is there in it? If it had sprung from hell, could it have been more brutal and damning?

In similar spirit the Church fought by ridicule, abuse, and imprisonment the discoveries of Kepler and the demonstrations of Newton; and it held and taught exploded theories, and opposed the Newtonian theory of gravitation well into the 18th century. Indeed, not until 1835 did the prohibition of such publications wholly disappear from the Index.

"The spirit which dominated the Church from the 5th to the 15th century" evidently prolonged its domination according to its power. Do you say all this applies to Catholicism but not to Protestantism? It applies in spirit to both. The spirit of religious bigotry is always the same, and springs not from the nature of a creed, but from the attachment to it. Martin Luther characterized Copernicus as "an upstart astrologist." "This fool," said he, "wishes to revert the whole science of astronomy. But Sacred Scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and not the earth!" And his milder-mannered friend Melanchthon said: "It is a want of honesty and decency to assert such notions publicly, and the example is pernicious. It is the part of a good mind to accept the truth as revealed by God, and to acquiesce in it."

Of all proofs of the existence of God, furthermore, those of Descartes, it is said, have been wrought most thoroughly into the minds of modern men; and yet the Protestant theologians of Holland sought to bring him to torture and to death by the charge of atheism. Protestants made assaults not less bitter than Catholics upon Kepler. The Protestant clergy of Cambridge and Oxford in 1772, opposed and prevented Dr Priestly from accompanying an expedition of scientific discovery: he being "unsound" as to the Trinity, it was feared that this might twist his astronomical observations to the injury of the Church.

So also the Church opposed the development of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Every bold investigator into the laws of Nature for centuries was charged with "sorcery" and "league with the devil." The Church trained men to reverence superstition and dogma, not to seek the truth. All study was so hampered by ecclesiasticism and hedged about by the most ridiculous literal interpretation of Scripture, that human effort "after three or four centuries," says Hollan, "had not untied a single knot or added one unequivocal fact to the domain of philosophy." When a mastermind like Roger Bacon would have advanced science by right methods of study, he was accused of "magic" and denounced as "an atheist" and "an infidel." In 1287 the Church forbade the study of medicine, natural philosophy, and chemistry, and condemned the teachings of Bacon. At its hands he suffered 14 years of imprisonment, being released at the age of 80, shortly after which death ended his persecutions.

In the 14th century it was forbidden to have chemical apparatus; and when Antonio de Domines undertook to investigate the phenomena of light, he died in the clutches of the Inquisition.

In 1624, the Theological Faculty of Paris stopped chemical teaching under penalty of death; and in 1657 in Italy, the Church broke up, as it had done elsewhere, a society for untrammeled scientific investigation.

With the same cruel and enslaving spirit the Church especially opposed the study of Geology. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Theological Faculty of Paris, lest the findings and teachings of geology might hurt the Church, forbade the study and teaching of this science, destroyed the books of its teachers, drove them out of the city, and forbade their living in towns or entering into places of public resort. In the 18th

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OUR LANDS ARE GOING.

Millions Upon Millions of Acres Are Already Gone—Tenant Slavery Threatened.

THE GREAT RAILROAD GRIP.

How Congress Has Given Big Corporations Immense Tracts of Land—Homeless People Must Pay for Every Acre—A Condition of Things Which Ought to Make Patriots Think.

W. H. Harvey, in his new book, "The Patriots of America," gives some facts which are interesting and startling, and which should be made the basis of some serious study by every American patriot. He says:

The American Statistical Association, in volume three of its publications, on page 359, gives the homicides in the United States for the ten years 1882 to 1892, showing the remarkable increase in murders, as follows:

Year.	Murders.	Year.	Murders.
1882	1,467	1887	2,335
1883	1,697	1888	2,184
1884	1,465	1889	3,567
1885	1,808	1890	4,290
1886	1,499	1891	5,906

The United States Census Bulletins for 1880 and 1890 show the following as to inmates of penitentiaries, jails, insane asylums and suicides:

		Per cent. of increase	Per cent. increase of population for same period.
No. of inmates in penitentiaries, 1880	35,538		
No. of inmates in penitentiaries, 1890	45,233	29	24
Prisoners in county jails, 1880	12,691		
Prisoners in county jails, 1890	19,538	55	24
No. of insane in institutions, 1880	41,177		
No. of insane in institutions, 1890	74,028	80	24
No. of suicides reported, 1880	2,511		
No. of suicides reported, 1890	3,932	56	24

This increase in crime, insanity and suicides shows the effect of present laws on the character of the people. If an egg is put in an incubator it hatches out a chicken; so, if we put people under certain erroneous laws that deprive them of homes, we produce injurious effects on the character of mankind.

In the silent transformation of the Republic to a monarchy there is one thing that should arouse the dormant patriotism of the nation. It is this:

Our lands have commenced passing into the hands of the few, and the way is being paved to English landlord tenantry in this country. The following is a list of titled lords and ladies of England owning land in the United States:

Viscount Scully, of England, owns 3,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

Three million acres in Texas belongs to a syndicate in London composed of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Earl Cadogan, H. C. Fitzroy Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, William Alexander Lochiel Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, Duke of Beaudon, the Duke of Rutland, and Ethel Cadogan, Maid-in-waiting to the Queen. This is known in London as the Texas Land Syndicate No. 3, and owns whole counties in the State of Texas. There are two other English land syndicates owning land in Texas.

Sir Edward Reid, 2,000,000 acres. This is a syndicate which owns lands in Florida only. It includes the present Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill and Lady Lister Kaye.

Syndicate No. 4—1,800,000 acres. This syndicate has all its holdings in Mississippi. It includes the Marquis of Dalhousie, George Henry Howard Cholmondeley (Viscount Cholmondeley), Georgiana Viscountess Cross; the Hon. Lady Hamilton Gordon and the Hon. Lady Biddulph.

Marquis of Tweeddale—1,750,000 acres. The Marquis is William Montagu Hay, famed all over Scotland as the rack-rent landlord.

Philipps, Marshall & Co., London—1,300,000 acres. This firm has the whole peerage for its clients.

The Anglo-American Syndicate, London—750,000 acres. The funds of widowed peeresses are largely invested here. The lands are in the South and West.

Bryan H. Evans—700,000 acres. Mr. Evans resides in London. His lands are in Mississippi.

The Duke of Sutherland—125,000 acres. This is the rack-rent nobleman of police-court fame.

The British Land Company—320,000 acres. This land is all in Kansas.

William Whalley—310,000 acres. Mr. Whalley is the squire of Peterboro, England.

The Missouri Land Company—300,000 acres. This operates a Missouri domain and has headquarters at Edinburgh.

Robert Tennant—230,000 acres. This is all farming land. Mr. Tennant lives in London.

Dundee Land Company—247,000 acres.

Lord Dunmore—120,000 acres.

Benjamin Newgas, Liverpool—100,000 acres.

Lord Houghton (in Florida)—60,000 acres.

Lord Dunraven (in Colorado)—60,000 acres.

English Land Company (in California)—50,000 acres.

English Land Company (in Arkansas)—50,000 acres.

Alexander Grant, London—35,000 acres in Kansas.

Syndicate No. 6—110,000 acres. This syndicate includes the Earl of Verulam and the Earl of Lankeville. The land is in Wisconsin.

M. Elfenhauser of Halifax—60,000 acres. This land is in West Virginia.

[Continued on 3rd page]

THEY ARRANGED A FAKE ROBBERY.

Queer Conspiracy to Despoil the Southern Express Company of $950.

WARSAW, N. C., Dec. 31.—On Friday last the office of the Southern Express Company, at Roseboro, on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway, was robbed of $950 which had been deposited for shipment by one Redden Butler, the evening before. The agent, Grier, was held up at the point of a pistol by two masked men and the money was given up without resistance.

The agent was subsequently arrested, and to-day he made a confession of a conspiracy between himself and the sender of the money, Butler, and Dr. Fleet Cooper, the County Coroner, by which it was agreed that the two should enter his residence and rob him of the money.

His wife, who was ignorant of the conspiracy, offered the robbers all her savings, amounting to $50, but this amount being refused and the exact amount deposited by Butler being demanded gave the detective a clew to the perpetrators of the crime. All the parties have been arrested, and heavy bonds are required for their release.

GREENBACKS AND "RESERVE."

The Greenbacks Not Responsible For Looting the National Treasury of Gold.

Wild Extravagance—Living Beyond Income is the Cause of Trouble—One Hundred and Forty-Five Millions Short in Thirty-Five Months.

What light do the facts throw on the warmly debated question of the alleged responsibility of the greenbacks for the depletion of the government's gold reserve and the repeated issue of bonds? What would be the condition of the treasury to-day if no bonds had been issued?

To answer these queries, The New York Voice has constructed a table diagram from the treasury reports of receipts and expenditures issued during the last thirty-five months. According to the analysis of the Voice the following results are disclosed:

"1. That in the last thirty-five months the revenues have fallen behind the expenditures $140,000,000.

"2. That during the last year, despite the drain on the gold reserve, by means of greenbacks, the outstanding circulation of greenbacks has remained about the same, indicating that as fast as they came in they were paid out for governmental expenses.

"3. That while these greenbacks have thus been applied as fast as received to payment of expenses, the combined gold and silver bullion held by the treasury has been decreasing in proportion to treasury liabilities, not increasing, indicating that gouernment expenditures have eaten up not only all the revenues, but all the greenbacks received, and made inroads besides on the stock of bullion.

"Up to the 1st of January, 1893, the ordinary government receipts from customs, internal revenue and other regular channels were sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenditures and leave a surplus to apply on the debts. Then, with the increasing hard times and changes in the revenue laws, expenditures began largely to exceed receipts.

"During these thirty-five months the receipts have exceeded the expenditures in only seven months. The excess of expenditures over receipts for 1893 was $43,000,000, for 1884 it was $62,000,000 and for eleven months of this year $35,000,000. Altogether, in the past thirty-five months, the excess of expenditures over receipts, to be exact, has been $140,694,415.

"At the same time the actual treasury balance has been diminishing, in spite of the complicated book-keeping of the treasury officials, which makes attempts to get at the real condition extremely difficult. On January 1, 1893, there were $1,442,000,000 of notes of all kinds in circulation, exclusive of bank notes, which are not a direct government obligation. To offset these there were $701,000,000 of actual gold and silver in the treasury. This made a balance against the government of $741,000,000.

"On December 1st last the government currency of all kinds (not including bank notes) was $1,386,000,000, offset by $630,000,000 of gold and silver in the treasury, thus making $766,000,000 of balance against the government. Compared with the $741,000,000 of three years ago, this is an increase of $25,000,000 in these liabilities. This added to the $140,000,000 of deficit in revenues makes $165,000,000 which the government has lost in the past three years.

"To meet this the government has issued bonds at three different periods, $50,000,000 in February, 1894; another $50,000,000 in September of the same year, and $62,000,000 beginning with February, 1895. In all, the bonds amount to $162,000,000 at face value, which covers the government shortage of $165,000,000 within $3,000,000. In addition the treasury received about $19,000,000 in premiums on these bonds, and has paid out on maturing Pacific railroad bonds, and in other ways, not included in 'ordinary expenditures,' enough to account for the $1€,000,000 balance.

"From these facts it appears plain that the primary cause of the falling gold reserve has not been the greenbacks, but the failure of the receipts to meet the expenditures of the government. Uncle Sam has been living beyond his income and shows the effects of it in his pocket-money."

FIGHT WITH MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS.

After Two Hours' Firing, Two Men Were Dead and Two Wounded.

SARGENT, Ky., Dec. 31.—Information has just been received here from Donkey, a little hamlet near Pound, two miles from Pound Gap, in Wise county, Va., of a terrible battle and double murder there yesterday evening, the result of a drunken row Christmas over a woman of bad character.

It seems that Bill Wells and Gus Osborne, always known as good citizens, with Jim Cox and Ab. Williams, two desperate mountain outlaws, met on the public road half a mile from Donkey, heavily armed with Winchesters, for the purpose of fighting it out. Firing was immediately commenced. It continued for more than two hours. Shortly after the firing commenced a deputy sheriff of Wise county, whose name has not been learned, appeared on the scene, but could not stop the fighting. Soon Wells and Osborne lay lifeless on the roadside, with Cox seriously wounded, being shot twice. The deputy also received a serious wound in the left leg. Williams was last seen going up Cumberland mountain, supposedly making his way to the Kentucky side for refuge.

This was the most fatal fight in this section since the Mullins family, five in number, were killed at Pound Gap on May 22, 1892, by Doc Taylor and the Flemings.

GOMPERS AGAINST WAR.

He Sees a Deep-laid Plot in the Monroe Doctrine Agitation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Before leaving for Indianapolis, the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers made a farewell speech to the Central Labor Union today, in which he denounced a policy looking to war between the United States and England. He said:

"Those who are stirring up this war scare are covering themselves with a mask of patriotism behind which is hidden nothing but bluster and pomposity. Around, below, and beneath this so-called patriotism is a scheme to enlarge the army and navy.

"The true patriot is not looking for war. He wants peace. The workers of our country have no quarrel with the workers of other countries. They will not be swayed by political schemers.

"In the ranks of the sensible, cool-headed workers and true American citizens you will find this so-called war scare has had no effect. Labor is never for war; it is always for peace. It is on the side of liberty, justice, and humanity."

A TAR HEEL'S OPINION.

The President's First Message Sends His Blood Bounding Through His Veins In Shame!

Will the Southern People Ever Vote For Such a Man Again? Can the West and South Unite and Break the Bank Backbone of Grover?—Opinions From Others Wanted.

The people of the United States have trusted the government of this country to a set of men, at the head of which has stood the bulldozing Grover for some time. And now I wish to give my opinion about him, after reading his message to Congress.

In that "great heart" of his, which so many people have thought was as large as the American continent and as staunch as the Ozark mountains, in which they thought blood flowed for them as freely as the waters run down the great river which was called the "Father of Waters," there is

NOTHING FOR THEM.

That great heart has been diminished to the size of a "mustard seed," and is as wavy as a thistle bloom before the October winds; and the blood that flowed so freely for the American people is clotted and rolled to oriental parts of the world. That "back bone" of his which was once thought to reach from the Atlantic on the east to judgment on the west, and from the tepid waters of the Gulf on the south, to Aurora Borealis in the north, and which had a spinal cord in it large in proportion; and in that cord was supposed to be more than seventy million nerves touching all the people of this republic; but lo! that cord is found to be not

LARGER THAN A THREAD

and the nerves unmagnifiable. And they have lost all their sense of touch. His blood is no longer propelled for the American people. His heart is no longer beating for the upbuilding of the country. His brain is no longer troubled with the cries of suffering humanity.

Judging from the reading of his "Message," there is a part for China, Japan, France, Gautemala, Mexico, Cuba, Turkey, Armenia, and a great part

FOR GREAT BRITAIN,

and a little for the capitalists and bankers of the United States.

Grover never once thought of the cries and moans of the poor people at home. He never set forth a plan to give the millions employment, who have been thrown out of a living occupation on account of the money panic which his administration has caused. He seems to shake hands

WITH THE BANKERS

and wants to give the finance, bone and sinew of this country up to them. He wants the government in the hands of this class.

Will the American people support such a man again—him or any one of that clique?

Can it be possible that the American people will be blindfolded and led to the ballot box again like sheep to the slaughter, and there give their suffrage—one of the greatest gifts that man ever possessed—to a man who cares nothing for his people except the bankers? No! no! Never will the Southern men

DO SO AGAIN.

If the Republicans and Democrats in their National Convention nominate a gold standard ticket, will the South and West come together and nominate a free silver ticket? I hope to hear from some one else.

The reading of the message caused me to write this. It put the blood to bounding through my veins at a fearful rate. From the talk in this section there are others exercised the same way.

J. R. BAGGETT.

Bass, N. C.

HELD UP IN THE ROAD.

W. J. Y. Thurston Robbed by a Negro, Near Garner—They Struggled for an Hour.

One of the boldest highway robberies ever committed in the State, occurred near Garner, this county, Friday.

Mr. W. J. Y. Thurston, a well known citizen, was going to his home in Clayton early in the afternoon. He is well known in Raleigh, to which market he regularly brings chickens, eggs, butter and all manner of farm products. It is well known that he carries home a well-filled bag of the coin of the realm every time he comes to market.

Just after he passed Garner, near the Hardy Bagwell residence, a negro stepped up from the roadside and asked Mr. Thurston if he had any beef to sell. Mr. Thurston said there was a quarter of beef in the wagon. "You may have it for $1 05," said Mr. Thurston. "I haven't got but a dollar," said the negro, at the same time putting his hand in his pocket.

When his hand came out it flashed a pistol in Mr. Thurston's face.

"Your money or your life," demanded the burly negro.

Mr. Thurston jumped out on the other side of the wagon, but the negro ran around to him, and they grappled. The negro had a pistol and a club. Mr. Thurston fought with his bare hands. For nearly an hour they struggled in the road until Mr. Thurston was overcome.

The negro then reached into one of Mr. Thurston's pockets in which was a bag containing $6.75 in silver. In his breast pocket Mr. Thurston had $268.00 which the robber did not discover and which escaped his clutches.

Charles Graham was arrested on suspicion, and positively identified by Mr. Thurston. He is from Charlotte, and has been working on the gravel train of the "Southern." Magistrate Johnson tried him and bound him over to court.

He is now in Wake county jail.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Some Record of What the People's Representatives Are Trying to Do.

THE SENATE AND FINANCE.

The Bond Bill Is Hotly Debated—Senator Sherman Whoops For The Goldbugs—Senator Butler Again Heard From For Silver and The People—He Wants No Bonds Without Consent of Congress.

Monday December 30—Senate.

Sixteen pension bills were introduced. The general work of the day was the organization of the Senate, which has been reported elsewhere. The House was not in session.

Tuesday, December 31—Senate.

Seven pension bills came to the front.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Proctor.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what amount of money can be advantageously used for the purpose of coast defense prior to July 1, 1897, and what portion of said amount should be made available during the present fiscal year; also, an estimate of what portion of the amount would be required for sites for fortifications and how much for ordinance work, and whether the requisite number of guns can be supplied from the Government shops, and if not, whether the deficiency can be manufactured by private plants in this country.

The resolution was agreed to.

One pension bill granting the widow of a Colonel $30 per month was passed.

There was some debate on the bill passed by the House increasing the duty on wool &c. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon offered a substitute. This substitute was in the nature of an instruction to the Senate Finance Committee to incorporate into any revenue bill, the McKinley tariff on wools with certain modifications Among other bills introduced were the following:

By Senator Pettigrew, a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and not reissue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand just created the Secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the Treasury, and if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose, he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

By Senator Lodge, a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia. The bill provides for a reserve militia in addition to the regular organizations in each State and Territory, and directs that the militia organization shall conform as nearly as possible to that of the army.

By Mr. Vest, a bill repealing that part of the Wilson tariff act which provides for the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medical compounds.

By Mr. McMillan, a bill requiring that 1 per cent. of the salary of all persons employed in the classified railway mail service be withheld to constitute a relief fund.

The Senate adjourned till Friday, January 3rd.

House.

In the House 31 pension bills were introduced.

Among other bills were the following:

By Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, to repeal the law allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol. Also to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on the circulation of banks other than national banks.

By Mr. Cummings, of New York, providing that there shall be in the army of the United States ten regiments of artillery of twelve batteries each, ten regiments of calvary of twelve companies each and thirty regiments of infantry of twelve companies each.

LETS HAVE NO WAR.

It Would Be Disastrous to The People, and To The South Especially.

THE CAUCASIAN has never been un easy about war as a result of the Jingo message of President Cleveland, but some tricksters and politicians are trying to keep the war fever hot; and in consequence thereoff we reproduce a very sensible article from The Home and Farm.

"Kings, it is said, make war, and the people fight it. War is no great burden to the rich, but it pinches the poor.

War with England would prove especially disastrous to the South. We export two-thirds of our cotton crop War would shut us out of our best markets and throw the surplus back on our own hands.

Our mills could not take this surplus if so inclined. The result would be the lowest prices for a crop reduced to three or four million bales.

On the other hand, everything the South has to buy would in a little while reach war prices, and distress would be widespread.

If a nation's security, her honor, her commerce, is threatened, she must go to war without counting the cost, but such is not the case at present.

Even when our own boundaries were threatened we refused to fights yet the politicians ask our people to, day to go to war with Great Britian over a dispute with Venezuela about boundaries.

Just now, under eloquence of the self-seeking politicians, the war fever is high. Resolutions passed the Virginia Legislature applauding the President, but every Republican and every Populist voted against it.

We trust the people will stop and think and then utter a protest against such a reckless policy. There has never been according to a great philosopher, a good war or a bad peace.

It is war, or threatened war, which keeps the peasants of Europe ground to the dust. All Europe is an armed camp, and that is what we must make America if we intend to adopt Senator Morgan, of Alabama, as our leader in foreign affairs and insist on directing the course of every nation in South America.

That means millions and hundreds of millions wrung annually from our hard-working farmers and mechanics, mainly for the benefit of contractors and a gang of politicians who hold that the world owes them a living.

No greater calamity could happen to our people—we mean to the millions who have their own living to make—than to change the American policy of peace for the European policy of perpetual war or threats of war.

Unless the multitude will warn the politicians against a war course, war taxes and war expenses, this senseless clamor may so increase our taxes as to turn us back twenty years.

We want peace if we are to prosper. We want not merely freedom from actual war, but from warlike agitation, if we are ever to enjoy the fruits of our labor.

The newspapers are nearly as daft as our politicians, and the people themselves must speak.

We suggest, therefore, to those of our readers who still believe that the Sermon on the Mount was an inspired utterance, that they write a postal card or a letter to their Congressmen saying while they are willing to do anything to maintain the honor of the United States, they are not willing to go to war about the Venezuelan boundary, nor do they desire to maintain the United States on a war footing.

Such expressions from the Christian people of the United States should be so long and loud as to be heard in Washington.

DOES CLEVELAND FEAR ASSASINATION?

A Pitiful and Sad Condition of Affairs for a Free Country—"The Wicked Flee When no Man Pursueth.

We recently printed a dispatch setting forth the fact that a large detective force was employed to guard President Cleveland. Now the Washington correspondent of the News and Observer writes the following:

And apropos of this reflection the speaker called to mind the time when Cleveland failed to be present at the funeral of the late Thomas A. Hendricks.

Said he: "Mr. Cleveland at that time received bitter criticism for this and yet at this late day, I may tell the inside of the whole story as it was told to me in 1891 by Mr. Cleveland himself, in order to show the injustice of the criticism when the truth is known."

"I have never mentioned it before, but I remember well how the President spoke in a quiet and informal way, about the whole matter. In fact, I had taken occasion to say to him that Mr. Hendricks was a man of many friends in Indiana, and in view of his candidacy for the Presidency, I ventured to say that his action might be misconstrued against him by many adherents of the then late vice-President. 'I liked Mr. Hendricks well,' replied Mr. Cleveland, 'admired him, was devoted to him, in fact,' and then Mr. Cleveland proceeded to tell me how the whole thing happened."

"There had been some stray paragraphs in the papers hinting at the President's possible assination, if he attempted the trip to Indianapolis at this time, but he had paid no attention to this. A very short time before the funeral, Mr. Cleveland received, he said, a telegram from the Chief of Police of Indianapolis asking how many extra detectives he desired for the trip. This kind of talk set him to thinking, but still he did not at all change his mind about going, and wired back to the Chief that he would leave all that to him.

"It was the night before the morning on which he was to leave. He had a caller; it was no less a personage than Senator Edmonds, of Vermont. The Senator asked to see him privately, and frankly told him that though he (the Senator) was a Republican, he had come, out of a sense of duty to the country, earnestly to request that he would abandon all idea of the trip. The President was much surprised by this request, specially in face of a note that he had also received from Mrs. Hendricks, herself, suggesting that she thought it would be wiser for him not to risk the trip. The act creating the succession though the Cabinet had not then become law, and with the show of detective force seemingly thought necessary by the authorities and out of respect to the judgment of both Mrs. Hendricks and Senator Edmunds, the preparations for departure were all suddenly cancelled that night.

"But," continued the Speaker, "in about two weeks afterward, the President and his wife, seemingly in response to an invitation from Chicago, which was accepted, really were prompted toward the acceptance by a desire to go to Indianapolis and quietly pay their respects to the stricken widow. The special train to Chicago had orders to stop a few hours at Indianapolis, when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland made a pleasant call upon Mrs. Hendricks, and it was all done so quietly that the public, to this day, is ignorant of the motives of nobility and good sense that were behind the whole drama—if so it may be called."

Carlyle's Prophecy.

More than fifty years ago Carlyle, the great English author, wrote:

"The Republic west of us will have its trial period, its darkest of all hours. It is traveling the high road to that direful day. And this scourge will not come amid famine's horrid stride, nor will it come by ordinary punitive judgments. It will come as a hiatus in statecraft, a murderous bungle in policy. It will be when health is intact, crops abundant and the munificent hand open. Then so-called statesmen will cry over-production, the people will go to the ballot box amid hunger and destitution, but surrounded by the glitter of self rule, and ratify, by their ballots, the monstrous falsehood, over-production, uttered by mis-statesmen, and vindicated by the same ballot the infamous lie, over-production, thrown upon the breeze by servile editors through a corrupt press. And this brings ruin upon his country, serfdom upon himself and oppression upon his children."

The bear is by no means an extinct animal in this State. In some portions of our mountains they are quite plentiful. The Beaufort Herald says that James and Arch Bennett brought to town a large bear they had killed. It weighed 300 pounds undressed, and was about the largest ever killed around here.

DEMOCRACY VS. FREE SILVER.

Why Free Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Secured Through the Democratic Party.

RECORDS, FACTS, OPINIONS,

Which Show the Falsity and Hypocrisy of Democratic Professions and Platforms—The Views of the People on the Question of the Day—What They Know and What They Think.

[Under this head will be presented communications competing for the cash prizes announced elsewhere for the best article on "Why the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver Cannot Be Obtained Through the Democratic Party."]

SALISBURY, N. C., Jan. 3, '96.

We purpose giving a few of the most plausible reasons as we see them, "Why the free and unlimited coinage of silver cannot be obtained through the so-called Democratic party," so that the people may see the logic of our reasoning. We will first give the location of a majority of that party and their occupation. Now upon examination we find a majority of that party lives in the villages, towns and cities, and we find them employed in all the different avocations of life except that of

CULTIVATING THE SOIL

and producing the main-stays of life which are necessary to support man and beast. Well, if we have a majority of that party who are *consumers* of the necessaries of life and not *producers* of them, is it not reasonable to suppose that they will do all they can to get

THOSE PRODUCTS DOWN

as low as they can and keep them so? It is human nature. Then our selfish greed for gain leads us to buy in the cheapest markets. Well then, if we have a party majority against whose interests it is to pass any law that would have a tendency to raise the price of the products of the soil, how can we hope for such law? Yet, I ask if they do not compose the same class that floods the country every two years with their mass meetings and gatherings to proclaim to the

POOR FARMER AND LABORER

their great sympathy for them, and to pour out their wrath and hatred upon trusts and monopoly! How beautifully they will tell you that they would just wipe them off the face of the earth and give you a good government—a government of the people with free silver and a tariff that would relieve the farmer of such heavy burdens! Have they not promised this for the last twenty or thirty years if you would just

GIVE THEM A CHANCE?

Well, in 1892 you thought you had them fully bound by their promises. You went to the ballot box and put them in full control of the government with a good working majority in both houses of Congress and the President. He called around him his cabinet and the most of them were outspoken free silver men.

WHERE ARE THEY TO-DAY?

They have held three sessions of Congress have they not? Extra long and short sessions. And now brothed farmer and laborer will you pull away the curtain and take a peep in at their acts (for it is by their acts we judge them) and see if we can gather any consolation from them?

Well, the first thing was for Grover to call Congress together in extra session to repeal the Sherman Purchasing Act. That done all the bad laws on silver would be killed sure enough and silver killed with it, and no

SUBSTITUTE IN ITS PLACE.

They adjourned and came home. They went back to the regular session in December. What now? Wilson, Gorman, Hill and Co. go to work to reduce the tariff and so they did on the raw material—the products of the farmer and laboring man and raised it on some of the manufactured goods. They adjourned aud went home again to tell the dear people what a

WAVE OF PROSPERITY

was coming. But they returned to the short session and found a depleted treasury—the "gold reserve" away below its one hundred million limit. Then it was the head and boss of their party, Grover Cleveland, the *greatest traitor* to the laboring people on the American continent, stepped forward with his treacherous sale of the American people into financial bondage to the rich Jew syndicate of England—the Rothschilds—and yet they say amen to the work of Grover.

In conclusion, take all their promises for the last thirty years and their acts for the same period and bundle them together and examine them closely; and if you can gather any consolation or hope of getting free and unlimited coinage of silver through that mass of deception you are easier fooled than either Jefferson, Jackson or Lincoln could have been; for they would have said at once: "Impossible for any good to come to the people out of such a

CORRUPT MASS OF HUMANITY."

The last reason I will give, but not the least, is the present Democratic party will not have another chance in twenty years, and long before that time the Populist party will have full control of Congress and have passed all the laws that are necessary for the free coinage of silver and other financial reformers.

J. F. CROWDER.

MORTON IS A CANDIDATE.

And Platt Says he Will Have the Suppport of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Commercial Advertiser today quotes Ex-United States Senator T. C. Platt as saying: "Governor Morton is a candidate for the Presidency. I can state so on authority. The Governor will have the unqualified support of the delegates from this State. Objection to him has been made on account of his age, but one who has administered the affairs of a great State like New York so satisfactorily and thoroughly is not an old man. Governor Morton is full of vigor, and I feel confident he can undertake, if chosen, the task of administering the affairs of the Nation, as well as he has done the State."

That $100,000 Venezuelan Commission Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1.—President Cleveland has announcedthe appointment of the Venezuelean boundary commission as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Justice United States Supreme Court; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, of New York, Frederick R. Coudert, of New York, and Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland.

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THE POLK MONUMENT.

TO ALLIANCEMEN AND FRIENDS OF COL. POLK:

The Polk monument is hardly half finished and the money we have collected has all been spent. We must not let the work stop here. The monument must be finished. Some Alliances have not contributed anything. They should do so. But at any rate let every Alliance and individual that has contributed send in another contribution of equal amount and this will raise sufficient money to complete the monument.

This monument should be finished without delay. We hope to have the unveiling ceremonies sometime next spring or summer.

Let every friend of Col. Polk go to work at once and raise as large a contribution as possible.

The amounts and the names of those who contribute will be published in THE CAUCASIAN as formerly. Address,

MARION BUTLER,
Raleigh, N. C.

FINANCE IN THE SENATE.

At this writing (Tuesday) there is probably a great struggle going on in the Senate on the question of finance, and THE CAUCASIAN will go to press before the wires tell what has been done. Our Congressional report will show what has been done up to date, and *who* has done anything.

* * *

It should be carefully noted that neither Democrats nor Republicans have lifted their voice against the present "unending system of bonds," and instead of passing Senator Butler's anti-bond bill, which would have put a stop to this infamous system, the Senate dilly-dallied and evaded the question until the President could have time to announce another issue of $100,000,000 of bonds to run thirty years.

* * *

It is possible yet (at this writing) to pass Senator Butler's bond bill and stop the deal, but THE CAUCASIAN entertains but little hope that it will be done. Such a course of proceedure is too much at variance with the policy of the greater number of the Democratic and Republican members of the Senate. They are trucklers to the money power and such infamous schemes as the President is bent on carrying out.

* * *

The President attempted to make a secret deal of this bond issue as he did with the others, but be it said to the credit of press and people, that while the most influential of them did not oppose an issue of bonds, they did oppose the nefarious scheme of secrecy, and did so with such vigor that the President stopped negotiations which had been begun with the Bankers and Jew Syndicates, and advertised for bids from the people of the country for these bonds. While we think the bond issue absolutely unnecessary, we are certain that all offered will be bid for at not less than $1.12 on the dollar--perhaps at $1.17, and this will show the measureless rascality and trickery that attended the sale of the last batch of bonds at a little over $1.04. The New York World, which favors all the bonds and *still more* bonds, denounced in the strongest language the proposed secret deal with a syndicate, and threw a bombshell into the Cleveland gang by offering to take one million dollars at $1.17.

* * *

The probabilities are that the bond deal will go through, though as has already been said, there is yet time for Congress to stop it if Congress deires to do so. Suppose it does not. Who will be to blame? Who will bear the responsibility of allowing this scheme to steal one hundred and twenty millions of dollars from the workers for the money power? These bonds will involve an interest payment of four million dollars a year. In thirty years it will amount to one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, and the bonds will still be unpaid. All of this vast sum of interest money must be paid—the people must pay it and the already strong money power will add this much to its power.

* * *

The Populists will vote either with the Republicans or with the Democrats to stop this scheme. If neither Republicans nor Democrats will vote with the Populists to stop it, we want to ask how either of the old parties can shift the responsibility for the deal. Either one can come forward now and crush this blood-sucking system. The Populists are appealing to them to do so. If they will not, let both forever stand under the condemnation of an outraged and betrayed people.

* * *

THE CAUCASIAN'S report of Congressional proceedings is taken direct from the Congressional Record—and is official. We have only to refer to it to show who is making the fight for honesty and justice against greed and monopoly.

COMING TO A POINT.

The status of the Senate and its individual members will probably soon be determined. The finance committee of this body has had under consideration the bond bill passed by the House, and on Tuesday of this week reported a substitute for it in the shape of a free silver coinage bill.

This bill provides for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; the coinage of the seigniorage in the Treasury, and the application of that coinage to the payment of current and other obligations of the Treasury. A clause is also inserted that directs the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming both Treasury notes and greenbacks, to use his option in redeeming them in either gold or silver, and not take the option of the holder.

The bill also provides for the refirement of all national bank notes of denominations of less than ten dollars, and the substitution therefor of silver certificates, the bank notes to be replaced by notes of denominations above ten dollars.

THAT SNEAK MORTGAGE LAW.

Wake County Superior Court is in session this week. Among the cases of interest set for a hearing is that of S. P. Satterfield, Chief Clerk of the last House, and J. W. Brown, Enrolling Clerk of the Legislature.

The bills of indictment as drawn charge that S. P. Satterfield did negligently and willingly fail to perform the duties of his office in that he delivered to the enrolling clerk, J. W. Brown, the bill called the "assignment act." The indictment also charges him with "corruptly procuring the enrollment of that act."

The indictment charges Brown with wilfully and negligently permitting the enrollment of the act.

If this case is properly sifted it will show up mighty interesting facts, and the probabilities are that some prominent people will want the indictment squashed before the hearing has gone very far. The case is set for Thursday.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We have stated before that a part of the agreement which Cleveland entered into with the money power by which he was elected President was to issue three hundred million dollars in bonds. He is making herculean efforts to make his promise good. He has put out $162,000,000; has offered one hundred million more, and will offer still more before the expiration of his term if he is not stopped.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer says: "Representative Settle will introduce the bill to appropriate $100,000 for a military post in North Carolina, probably at Raleigh. He intended to see Secretary Lamont this afternoon with reference to the matter and hoped to secure his assent. The measure has, it is said, very many endorsers."

The silence of the CAUCASIAN on the 99 year railroad lease this week means nothing but a want of space to say any thing. The matter will be kept fully before our readers.

Utah was admitted to the sisterhood of States at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 4th when President Cleveland signed the proclamation to that effect.

CLEVELAND AND MORE BONDS!

Bids Advertised For One Hundred Million Dollars of Four Per Cent. Thirty Year Bonds

While the Senate Flim Flams Over the Financial Question—The President Boldly Invites Gigantic Debt on The Country—Purchasers Must Pay Gold—This Knocks "The People" Out of the Scheme.

Telegrams from Washington say:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Speculation concerning the amount and character of the forthcoming bond issue was set at rest last night when Secretary Carlisle made public a circular on the subject. The loan will in effect be a "popular" one and the circular, which is dated January 6, gives notice that the government will sell $100,000,000 thirty-year four per cent. coupon or registered bonds dated February 1, 1895, for which purchasers will be required to pay in gold coin or gold certificates. The circular is in part as follows:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, '96.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock m., on Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States 4 per cent. coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the 1st day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, in coin, but all coupons maturing on or before the 1st day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin, or gold certificates, for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place and up to the same date, and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE, Sec. of Treas.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Friday, January 3rd—Senate.

Seventeen pension bills were introduced.

ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1341) to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill. The matter is so simple, so plain, and yet so important that the Senate, I think, will agree to pass the bill, and I make the request.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

BE IT ENACTED ETC., That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HILL. That bill will lead to some discussion. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] is ready, I think, very soon to address the Senate upon the whole general financial question. I think it would be unwise to precipitate the discussion upon this particular measure. I ask the Senator from North Carolina to withhold his request for the present. Perhaps after the Senator from Ohio concludes his remarks it might be advisable to take up the bill. I merely make this suggestion.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUTLER. There should be no objection.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think the bill ought to go to the Committee on Finance, and I object to its consideration.

Mr. BUTLER. I have no objections to the request made by the Senator from New York except to say that this is a matter which needs no discussion because it is distinctly understood now. Every Senator knows now as well as he will know a year from now how he will vote on this question. It has been discussed ably, pro and con, as I see from the Congressional Record, for years. There are two distinct sets of opinion in this country as to this plain, simple bill. It is as plain as that two and two make four or do not make four. Therefore it needs no discussion. I have no remarks myself to make upon it unless there should be some remarks presented against it. It is perfectly plain. Everyone knows how he would vote now. This country is appalled with the fact that we are about to have a tremendous issue of bonds.

It is seriously questioned whether under the present law the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have the power to issue bonds. The bill says simply that the bonds shall not be issued without the consent of Congress. Can any Senator object to referring this matter to Congress? Congress is the power invested by the Constitution with the control of our finances. Can any Senator object to Congress being consulted about so important a matter?

The bill requires no discussion, Mr. President. But, as the Senator from New York has made the request, I will let the bill go over until we can hear the Senator from Ohio, and then I shall ask unanimous consent for its consideration. I ask that the bill may lie on the table.

Mr. Sherman made a long goldbug speech. At the conclusion of Senator Sherman's remarks Senator Butler continued:

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, this morning I introduced a bill and asked unanimous consent for its present consideration. At the request of the Senator from New York [Mr. HILL] I allowed it to pass over until after the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] had addressed the Senate upon the financial question. The burden of the speech of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], to which the Senate has listened with so much attention, is to charge the responsibility for the present bad financial condition of this country upon the Democratic party. Of course there will be replies to this charge. The People's Party would like to reply; the Democratic party would like to reply; but if we go into a discussion of this question of responsibility now we may prolong the discussion, and while it is prolonged the President may issue more bonds without the consent of Congress. The people are not interested now so much about who is responsible for the wrongs already committed as they are interested in stopping the fresh wrong that the President is now about to commit. This is no time to be playing politics—to be sparring for party advantage. It is the time to act. If we are opposed to the issue of bonds that the President is about to make, let us be honest and say so.

The Democratic Senators should at this hour put patriotism above party instead of wasting time in replying to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] as to who is responsible for the country being bankrupt. They should rise to the duty of the hour and pass this bill which I have offered calling upon the President of the United States and his Secretary of the Treasury not to issue more bonds without the consent of Congress. Every Senator should vote for this resolution; we can pass it in an hour, and we ought to do it.

I say we can not afford to discuss other questions here for party advantage when we see in the morning papers that the President is about to issue $200,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds. We are informed that he will wait a day or two to hear from Congress. Let us not keep him waiting. Let us give him our opinion, and do it unanimously. Let us tell him not to issue any more bonds without the consent of Congress. Let us call upon him not to bankrupt this country with debt. Let us repeal the Republican law under which this Democratic President is about to commit another great wrong upon the people. Let us call upon him to preserve the credit of this country by not plunging it deeper in debt.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 236) to provide for proper disposition of remains of deceased members of the Senate and House of Representatives who die at the capital during the session of Congress.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside for the present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be laid aside temporarily. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not want to talk about funerals to-day. I am trying to prevent a funeral. I am trying to keep the liberty and prosperity of the people from being murdered. If this policy of contracting the currency and piling up debt in times of peace is not stopped, we will all soon be forced to attend the funeral of our republican form of government. If Congress will pass this bill (to prohibit the further issue of bonds without the consent of Congress) then the President will be forced to refer this whole matter to Congress.

Mr. President, there are two things which it is highly important for this Congress to consider now, and which in my judgment are more important than the questions raised by the Senator from Ohio or any other questions at this time: First, shall there be more interest-bearing bonds issued? Second, if they are to be issued, how, in what manner, and at what price? Congress is the sole power that should decide these questions. The Constitution delegated this power solely to Congress, and we have no right or power, in my opinion, to delegate it to another branch of the government. In my opinion Congress has not done so; but the President claims that he has the power under an old law, the resumption act of 1875. Therefore if this bill is not passed the President will use his own judgment and go into this big transaction without the advice or consent of Congress. I am not willing to trust the judgment of the President. His bad judgment in the last bond deal cost the people of this country $16,000,000, and besides brought shame and disgrace upon this country.

The bill which I have introduced covers the resolution submitted by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Elkins], requiring that the bonds, if sold at all, shall be sold at public sale after having been duly advertised. That is proper; but it does not go far enough. This whole matter should be in the hands of Congress. This is the effect of the bill which I offer. I ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

A bill (S. 1341) to prohibit the further issuance of interest-bearing bonds without the consent of Congress.

BE IT ENACTED, ETC., That the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States, for any purpose whatever, without further authority of Congress, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. BUTLER. This bill is perfectly plain and simple. Everybody understands what it means. It needs no discussion. It should be passed at once, and every Senator should vote for it.

It is perfectly clear from the wording of the bill that it makes no difference what a man's opinion may be about where the responsibility lies for the issuance of bonds. If they are necessary, he can not oppose this bill. It makes no difference whether a man is in favor of bonds or opposed to bonds, he can not oppose this bill. The bill is purposely drawn so as not to raise a discussion of those questions to-day. It is important for this bill to pass at once. How can any Senator object to it? It simply provides that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury shall get the advice and consent of Congress before issuing any more bonds. If there is any necessity to issue bonds, can not Congress trust itself to act? Do Senators think that Congress is not as patriotic as the President? Is not the credit of the country as safe in the hands of Congress as in the hands of the President? If it is not the right and duty of Congress to decide when a bond issue is necessary, then Congress had better delegate all its power to the President and go home and let Cleveland make all the other laws. If Congress sits still and allows the President to issue these bonds, then Congress is just as responsible for the wrong as the President himself. This is a dangerous power which Congress has permitted the Executive to exercise.

The distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] said last year on the floor of the Senate—I quote from memory—that so long as the present law, the resumption act of 1875, remained on the statute books the President and the Secretary of the Treasury could, in his opinion, continue to issue bonds "so long as water runs down hill, so long as time lasts, unless Congress should prohibit them from doing so." That is his interpretation of the law. And it is on this interpretation of the act of 1875 that the President is about to issue more bonds. If this interpretation of the law is correct—which I deny—then the law should be repealed at once. If the President has the power to issue bonds without limit, then it is the most dangerous power that was ever given to any one man. It gives him the power to mortgage the whole country to foreign shylocks without asking the consent of the people or of Congress. Shall Congress intrust such tremendous and dangerous power in the hands of any one man? Nearly every Senator on this floor has criticised the President's course in the last bond deal. I hope that no one would approve such a shameful transaction, except those who made money out of it.

The new bond deal that the President is about to make may be as great a swindle as the former one. Will Congress sit still and see this country mortgaged to death and besides see millions of the people's money filched into private pockets? It is our duty to stop this scandalous wrong, and to stop it now.

Let us pass this bill, and then the whole question of issuing bonds will come up before Congress, where it belongs. Then, if Congress finds that there is a necessity to issue bonds (which I do not believe), it can provide regulations, limitations, and conditions like those proposed by the Senator from West Virginia, [Mr. ELKINS] in his resolution, or such others as may be necessary to prevent scandal and save the people's money. Certainly there can be no objection to this. Under the rule of the Senate this bill can not be voted on to-day without unanimous consent. Our duty in this matter is so plain that there is no need of discussion. Mr. President, I ask for a vote on this bill now, and I hope that there will be no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York, now in the chair, objects to the consideration of the bill.

At this juncture Senator Elkins' resolution previously introduced was called up for consideration as follows:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold at private sale or under private contract. And in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws, the same shall be made only after due advertisement of such sale and proposals invited, and then only to the highest bidder.

In support of the resolution Senator Elkins vigorously assailed the administration for making a secret bond deal and denying the public an opportunity to bid for the same. The resolution was discussed by Senators Sherman, Hill and others, but nothing was said by any one of them in opposition to bond issue. The authority of the Secretary to issue bonds was not denied and the discussion only covered the immaterial point of the detail as to the issuance of bonds.

At this point Senator Butler, persisting in his effort to confine the discussion to the direct question and compel a vote, again offered his bond resolution as an amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. I offer an amendment to the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated. The Chair will state to the Senator from North Carolina that the pending question is upon the motion to refer. The amendment can be read for information, if the Senator desires.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to have my amendment read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be read.

The SECRETARY. Amend by striking out all after the words "shall be sold," and inserting in lieu thereof "for any purpose whatever, without further authority from Congress"; so that when amended the resolution will read:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the Senate that hereafter no bonds of the United States shall be sold for any purpose whatever without further authority from Congress.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, my amendment brings up the main question—I wish to protest against considering details when the main question should be settled by Congress. The Senator from New York and the Senator from Ohio have admitted that they are together on the main question. Now they differ about some details and are using a great deal of time discussing these details. What the Senate ought to do, what the country wants to see, is the main question voted on. Upon that main question, as brought forward in my amendment, we would get a square vote by the Senate either for or against the issue of bonds, and on that division the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from New York would vote together.

Mr. HILL. I do not know about that.

Mr. BUTLER. I hope if they do vote together they will vote against these bonds; but we understand that both of them indorse the President in issuing bonds under the resumption act of 1875, which I deny he has the power to do. The Senate ought to say right now whether in its judgment bonds shall be issued or not. That is the question. That is what the people are interested in; that is the burning question of the hour.

I indorse the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ELKINS), but his resolution is not as big as his remarks. I want to make his resolution cover the main question. His remarks cover the amendment that I have offered, and his remarks are pertinent to that amendment.

The Senator from New York objected to my bill referring to this question this morning because it was a bill. Now he objects to this resolution because it is a resolution. The Senator from New York is getting to be a monumental objector. I wish to ask the Senate, when it votes down the motion to refer, as I believe it will, to consider and adopt this amendment.

There are Senators on this floor besides myself who do not know how to vote on the resolution as it stands. The resolution seems to authorize the issue of bonds. Any Senator here who is opposed to bonds being issued cannot conscientiously vote for the resolution, because it says "in case of any sale of bonds under existing laws," etc.; and I deny there is any existing law under which bonds can be lawfully sold. I would like to vote with the Senator from West Virginia, for I am opposed to secret sales to private parties and to syndicates. I am opposed to having midnight bargains in dark-lantern corners, and paying $13,000,000 of the people's money to private individuals as a free gift. It is an outrage upon the people of this country, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of them condemn it.

The Senate ought to speak out, Mr. President, and put a stop to this wrong. I agree with the Senator from West Virginia on that point. But if I vote with him for his resolution as it stands, I would be saying by my vote that I think the issue of bonds is allowable under the act of 1875 and that the President is justified in issuing them at this time. I say that no Senator on this floor who is opposed to bonds can vote with the Senator from West Virginia—although a majority of us, I think, are in sympathy with the resolution that he has offered—because the resolution recognizes the power of the President to issue bonds "under existing laws." I do not believe that such power exists, and I do not believe the majority of the Senate think it exists.

Mr. President, that is the vital point at issue. Therefore I am bound to offer this amendment and insist upon it. We should say here and now, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that we are opposed to the further issue of bonds without the consent of Congress."

Senator Butler's amendment again brought the Senate face to face with the main question—that is bonds or no bonds. It created no little stir and caused some of the Senators who were advocating Senator Elkins' resolution to show their hands.

The Senate adjourned without taking a vote. The matter will come up again.

House.

In the House thirty-eight pension bills were introduced. That was all. The House adjourned till Monday January 6.

YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN—$1.00 A YEAR.

BUTLER TO THE FRONT.

He Peels The Hide From Hypocrites and Makes "Silver Men" Understand Their Places.

Harris Tackles Him and Admits That He Dug up More Snakes Than He Could Kill—The Pops Have Been Consistent—Other Parties Must Make the Best of Their Record.

The people of North Carolina made no mistake in sending Marion Butler to the Senate in place of "Oily Gammon" Ransom. Butler is the youngest member of that body, but he is by no means the least. In the very first speech he made he achieved more reputation than many members of that body who have been there for years. A part of that speech was given last week, but lack of space prevented us from giving the best part.

It will be remembered that Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who bolted the Memphis silver convention, tried to charge the Populist Senators with aiding the Republicans to organize the Senate. Butler replied that the Populists had done everything they could to get the Senators who were elected on a silver platform to unite for the purpose of organizing on a silver basis, and in his remarks said:

"If silver men, men pledged to vote against the gold standard had accepted our invitation, we could have organized the Senate and put every committee in the hands of the friends of silver. This would have enabled us to have brought forward and passed a free coinage bill, and also to have repealed the law under which President Cleveland is about to issue more bonds. We were anxious to do this. But only a few Senators from the two old parties accepted our invitation.

The Senator from Tennessee declined that invitation. Which course was it the duty of the People's Party Senators to pursue? We had to do one of three things. I want to be understood. We had either to vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate, or to vote with the Republicans to organize the Senate, or to stand alone. We decided to vote with neither side. We had invited the men on both sides who claimed to agree with us on financial questions to co-operate with us, and both sides had refused. But the Senator from Tennessee makes the point that we refused, and by not voting—mark his words—we virtually voted for the Republicans. I believe I state him correctly. Now let us see what we would have done by voting. By voting for candidates of our own, as we wanted to do, we found that we would simply deadlock the Senate, and the result would be what? Virtually to vote for the Democrats. Now, mark that. We would be just as much voting for the Democrats as if we had cast our ballots for them, and the Senator from Tennessee knows it, and he would be forced to admit it if he dared to say anything now.

I repeat that if we had voted as the Senator from Tennessee says we ought to have voted we would virtually have been voting for the Democrats, and he knows it. I wish to state right here that there are two reasons why we did not do so. The first reason is that we expected that the Senator from Tennessee and others on the other side, who have made such loud professions for free silver and for financial reform, would at least be among the foremost if not the foremost to join hands with us in trying to organize the Senate for silver and the people and against the gold standard monopoly.

Mr. President, we were sorely disappointed, and on top of it we see interviews in the newspapers from gentleman on the other side saying that the country will go to perdition if we do not have free coinage, and yet in the same interviews saying that if their party nominates a goldbug for President next time they will bow down and lick his feet and vote for him. There is something I wish to say now and say with emphasis. I would not say it, for I dislike to say unpleasant things, but for the fact that I believe the situation in this country is so perilous with the respect to the welfare of the people that I ought to say it. It is this: Free coinage would have been secured long ago if it had not been for those who claim to be free coinage men, but who sacrifice it for party success. If these men would stand for free coinage, party or no party, the people of this country would have had free coinage before now. It is the men who talk free coinage in campaigns, but bow to the party lash in their national convention, when goldbugs, who have prevented the passage of free coinage legislation, tell them which way to vote. Such men are the worst enemies of free coinage, although they profess to be its friends.

Mr. President, there is one other reason. If the Democratic party had more votes than the Republicans, we would have acted just as we did. Why? Because by not voting we would have allowed the party that had the most votes to take the offices, since they would not help us. We decided that we would not help a minority that would not help us to organize on a principle but that between the two sides we would allow those who had the greatest number of votes to take the organization before we would help those who were in the minority to take it—a minority that had rfused to raise his hands to help free coinage when we called upon them to help us.

There is something else. I do not think the members of the party which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] represents can afford to ask for Populist help so long as they stay inside of that party, with its present views and leadership. I wish to say that in my humble opinion his party does not deserve the support or the help of the People's Party. It had a majority in the last Congress, and yet on the statute books to-day there is a Republican law under which the President assumes the power to issue bonds. He issued bonds under your teeth here in the last Congress. And we understand now that he is in another dark-lantern trade, negotiating with private individuals for the sale of more bonds under a law that the Democratic party has denounced but refused to repeal when it had the power. We suppose the President will make another deal that will put millions of the people's money into private pockets. The People's Party is opposed to such infamous laws and to such infamous transactions. Therefore the Democratic party does not deserve Populist support any more than the Republican party, on its record, deserves Populist support, and neither party will get it. We have simply stood by principle. We have let the two old parties fight it out. The Republicans had the most votes, and they got the organization. If the Democrats had had the largest number of votes they would have secured it. We have been consistent. You gentlemen must make the best of your records you can."

The Washington Times commenting on the speech says:

"The changing of committee rooms and committee clerks was followed by a debate which became acrimonious at times. It was especially marked by the speech of Senator Butler of North Carolina, who proved himself no mean orator.

Mr. Butler paid his respects to Senator Harris for stigmatizing the Populist Party. The issue joined by the young Southerner and the cool, old Tennesseean was the most interesting feature of the display."

The Atlanta Constitution says:

"The Populists were drawn into the fight against their will and be it said of them that they got all out of it that there was in it for them, and Butler, one of the new Senators from North Carolina, covered himself with glory. He secured a hearing hardly ever given to a Populist, and though there was a disposition at first to read papers and pen mail, before he had been speaking five minutes he had the entire attention of the body. He hit Democrats and Republicans alike, but in showing up some alleged silver men on both sides he did good and smoked out of the bushes men who have been playing a hide-and seek game with their constituencies for years. The debate had the effect of finally bringing the silver men of both parties to a better understanding of what was expected of them."

The Washington Post says:

"Yesterday was more or less loaded with bouquet and perfumed compliment for Butler, the new Populist Senator from North Carolina. The bouquets and compliments were directed at his speech performance of the day before.

Butler did talk well and smoothly, and it is the concensus of Senate opinion that when he turned in to skin the Republican party he did it as well as Vest could have done, and that when he tore the hide from the Democracy, he was in no whit behind the best flaying effort of Chandler. Altogether Butler was a Senate surprise, and even Harris—not as a rule in any hurry to discover that he's hurt, and who was responsible for bringing Butler to the fore—acknowledged later on that in that instance, at least, he dug up more snakes than he could kill.

The Senate while it flatters itself as a decorous and deliberative body, is still lappingly eager for a fight, and hopes to hear more fully and bitterly from Butler before the session is much older. There is every indication that Butler will gratify his fellow sages soon. He is looking forward to a tilt with Hill. A collision between these two scrid talkers would be quite a legislative sporting event, and would pack the situation to the very ring side."

POLK MONUMENT.

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THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to March 14th, 1895, - - $883 32

R B Kinsey	1 00
Harris Chapel Alliance, No 1302, Row an county	35
Oak Ridge Alliance, No. 24, Wake Co.	15 00
Forsyth county Alliance,	10 00
Nash County Alliance,	5 00
Catawba Sub-Alliance, No, 1357,	2 50
Catawba county	2 50
Surry county Alliance,	5 00
Robersonville Sub Alliance, No. 980, Martin county,	1 25
Pilot Mt. Alliance No. 2000, Surry Co.	2 50
A C Hoyle, Vance county,	50

Let every friend of good government get up a club for THE CAUCASIAN

Weak, Tired, Nervous

"I was feeling as miserable as any one could feel, tired all the time, many times unable to go out on the street even after I had started. If I went up one flight of stairs I felt as though I should fall. I had palpitation of the heart and suffered greatly with catarrh of the head and throat. I finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon felt better. I used the third bottle and I then felt like a different person. I hope others in ill health will do as I did. If you take Hood's Sarsaparilla and use it faithfully I am sure you will be benefited. I have also found Hood's Pills to be of great benefit and I highly recommend them." MISS JESSIE FARMOUT, Saddle River, N. J.

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Fancy Muslin Hemstitched, 5c.
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Six Thousand Dollars Worth of Tailor-made Clothing
AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

All Wool Cashmere Suits, $4.98—regular price $10.00. Fine Cheviots and Corkscrews and Worsted Suits at $6.98—regular price $12.00 to $15.00.

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SIGN OF THE RED BOOT.
WILSON - - North Carolina.

The Best Moquette Carpets $1.00 per yd.
And no Extra Charge for Making.
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BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:
Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.
Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.
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ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If You Buy of Us
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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., January 9, 1896.

The students at Fairview Institute, Whitset, N. C., thus far entered for the Spring term represent twenty North Carolina counties, and the states of S. C, Va, and New York.

Elsewhere we make two annoucements for the Virginia-Carolina Chemial Co.—one of the Norfolk and Carolina Branch and one of the Old Dominion Company Branch. These factories have won and held large business in years past, and have established for themselevs such reputations, that the name of their productions is a guarantee of merit and quality. Under the arrangements recently perfected, these establishments will be able to deliver their goods of same quality as heretofore and at the lowest possible prices. They invite correspondence and the Caucasian feels at liberty to commend them without reservation to all purchasers of fertilizers.

A great many men throughout the country, including plenty of really swell fellows, have got in into their heads, rightly or wrongly—and we are by no means sure that it isn't rightly—that there is no reason why any man should pay more than $3.00 to $5.00 for a pair of shoes, and, to say the least, the idea has this foundation in reason, that excellent shoes are now made for $3. To pay $8 to $12 for a pair of shoes is simply throwing away money, and in many cases this is done to gratify a mistaken notion that none but your favorite shoemaker is worthy to adorn your feet. The recent improvements in shoe machinery make it possible, as shown by the well known W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, to produce a shoe to-day that will compare favorably in style, wearing qualities and comfort with those offered at $6, $8 and $10 per pair.

Interesting Meeting of County Alliance.

Bertie County Alliance will hold their regular quarterly meeting at "Ebenezer" on the 2nd Thursday in January. H. P. Harrell county Lecturer, will be present to discuss "Alliance principles." Also Hon. M. L. Wood, ex-county Lecturer, is also expected to be on hand with maps, diagrams &c. explanatory of the section of Venezuela that is in dispute between that country and the United States and Great Britain, and the hearing of the Monroe doctrine on this question. The public invited.

Holly Springs Academy.

Capt. C. Frank Siler, supt. of Holly Springs Academy closed his school at that place Dec. 19th, with appropriate exercises. A large audience was present and were highly entertained and appreciated the exercises by hearty applause. Capt. Siler will not reopen this academy which he has successfully conducted for the past seven years. This is a serious loss to the Holly Springs community but all wish Capt. Siler success in his new field at Sanford N. C.

The Columbia Calendar.

The Columbia Pad Calendar for 1896 has made its appearance, representing the eleventh annual issue, and handy and convenient as it has been heretofore, the new issue certainly surpasses any of its predecessors. The cycling fraternity, to say nothing of the general public, has acquired a decidedly friendly feeling for the Columbia Calendar, and its annual advent is looked forward to with interest and pleasure. The new Calendar contains a much better arrangement than in previous years, more space having been allowed for memoranda, while a greater charm has been added by liberal illustration and a unique and convenient grouping of dates, calculated to meet the hurried needs of business men. The Calendar can be obtained for five 2-cent stamps by addressing the Calendar Department of the POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Hartford, Conn.

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We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrah Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
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Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Matchless.

She is a matchless beauty,
And that she can't forget,
A match to make she's tried for years,
But all in vain, so it appears
That she is matchless yet.
—Judge.

Make Yourself Strong

If you would resist pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, and persistent coughs and colds. These ills attack the weak and run down system. They can find no foothold where the blood is kept pure, rich and full of vitality, the appetite good and digestion vigorous, with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache.

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You may have a sudden bilious attack or headache when it is impossible for you to leave your work. If you have a box of Ripans Tabules on your desk a tabule taken at the first sympton will relieve you.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through any nearest druggist. Price 50 cents a box

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GUARANTEED IN WRITING. Students' complete course in HALF the TIME at HALF the EXPENSE of other colleges. 24 placed in a month. Address at once
GEORGIA BUS. COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

OUR LANDS ARE GOING.

(Continued from first page.)

Syndicate No. 7—50,000 acres. This is a Scotch concern and its land is in Florida.

The above itemized statement does not include the Holland syndicate, which owns 5,000,000 acres of grazing land in Western States, nor the German syndicate owning 2,000,000 acres in various States.

50,000,000 acres along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad has recently passed into the hands of the English stockholders of that railroad.

Foreign holdings of large business blocks in our large cities, railways, breweries, newspaper stock and other interests are rapidly increasing.

They own over $5,000,000,000 of our national, State, municipal and corporate bonds, on which we are paying them over $200,000,000 annually in interest, in gold.

The above are some of the facts showing in a general way the present situation in the United States. It shows that civilization and the conditions for promoting good citizenship are deteriorating.

From the selfish race for money we now pause to realize that the United States has been honeycombed by foreign influences and that our property is rapidly passing into their hands.

Legislation for the last forty-five years has frequently been in the interest of special selfish classes to the injury of a majority of the people.

To a few people, styling themselves corporations, Congress has given millions of acres of land, to-wit:

To those styling themselves the Union Pacific Railway Company, 21,482,344 acres.

To those styling themselves the Central Pacific Railway Company, 8,000,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Southern Pacific Railway Company, 14,007,840 acres.

To those styling themselves the Santa Fe Railway Company, 2,934,552 acres.

To those styling themselves the Northern Pacific Railway Company, 47,000,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Illinois Central Railway Company, 2,595,053 acres.

To those styling themselves the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company, 1,156,658 acres.

To those styling themselves the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway Company, 603,186 acres.

To those styling themselves the Pacific Railroad Company, 1,161,164 acres.

To those styling themselves the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, 388,934 acres.

To those styling themselves the Mississippi & Missouri Railway Company, 607,461 acres.

To those styling themselves the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company, 1,032,363 acres.

To those styling themselves the Dubuque & Pacific Railway Company, 1,155,956 acres.

To those styling themselves the Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Railway Company, and Pensacola & Georgia Railway Company, 1,304,963 acres.

To those styling themselves the Alabama & Florida Railway Company, 560,190 acres.

To those styling themselves the Tennessee & Coosa Railroad Company, 67,784 acres.

To those styling themselves the Northeast & Southwest Railroad Company, 649,676 acres.

To those styling themselves the Mobile & Girard Railway Company, 504,145 acres.

To those styling themselves the Tennessee & Alabama Central Railway Company, 438,905 acres.

To those styling themselves the Florida Railroad Company, name changed to Atlantic, Gulf & West India Transit Company, 290,183 acres.

To those styling themselves the Alabama & Tennessee Rivers Railway Company, 457,215 acres.

To those styling themselves the Marquette & Ontonagon Railway Company, 437,411 acres.

To those styling themselves the Peninsular Railroad Company, 517,285 acres.

To those styling themselves the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway Company, 852,960 acres.

To those styling themselves the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway Company, 30,998 acres.

To those styling themselves the Port Huron & Milwaukee Railway Company, 6,468 acres.

To those styling themselves the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Company, 512,337 acres.

To those styling themselves the Lacrosse & Milwaukee Railway Company, 1,115 acres.

To those styling themselves the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railway Company, 1,002,828 acres.

To those styling themselves the Texas Pacific Railway Company, 18,000,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Saint Croix & Lake Superior Railway Company, 1,256,346 acres.

To those styling themselves the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway Company, 545,575 acres.

To those styling themselves the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railway Company, 353,212 acres.

To those styling themselves the Southern Railroad Company, 198,028 acres.

To those styling themselves the Saint Paul & Pacific Railway Company, 3,156,432 acres.

To those styling themselves the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Company, 63,294 acres.

To those styling themselves the Little Rock and Ft. Smith Railway Company, 1,115,116 acres.

To those styling themselves the Southern Minnesota and Minnesota Valley Railroad Company, 1,146,888 acres.

To those styling themselves the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railway Company, 179,706 acres.

To those styling themselves the Winona & St. Peter Railway Company, 1,676,787 acres.

To those styling themselves the Southern Minnesota Railway Company, 511,464 acres.

To those styling themselves the Sioux City & Pacific Railway Company, 41,398 acres.

To those styling themselves the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railway Company, 69,104 acres.

To those styling themselves the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 1,520,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railway Company, 785,190 acres.

To those styling themselves the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway Company, 828,581 acres.

To those styling themselves the Sioux City & St. Paul Railway Company, 381,852 acres.

To those styling themselves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, 324,014 acres.

To those styling themselves the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, 3,373,290 acres.

To those styling themselves the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railway Company, 679,287 acres.

To those styling themselves the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad Company, 190,532 acres.

To those styling themselves the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company, 569,382 acres.

To those styling themselves the Hastings, Minnesota & Red River Railway Company, 312,770 acres.

To those styling themselves the St. Joseph & Denver City Railway Company, 462,573 acres.

To those styling themselves the California & Oregon Railway Company, 3,500,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Oregon Central Railway Company, 4,700,000 acres.

To those styling themselves the Atlantic & Pacific Railway Company, 42,000,000 acres.

Making a total acreage of land thus given by Congress to these people styling themselves corporations of 197,699,697 acres.

During this period of selfish legislation in the United States there has been given to these railway companies, land in area the equivalent of the following States of the Union: West Virginia, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, while the humblest citizen in the republic has been compelled to pay the government in cash for its lands.

And the government has further guaranteed for these same associations of individuals over $100,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds of the government to aid them in their individual investments, without conditions or limitations that would protect the citizens and settlers or result in compensating advantages. A single one of these individuals thus benefited by this selfish legislation has recently boasted that he was worth $20,000,000.

For a special class of men styling themselves bankers Congress has enacted laws by which these men are furnished money without any charge for the use thereof, or without any other charge except the cost for printing the same, which this special class have used to their own advantage to enrich themselves by tens of millions of dollars—a law which the poorer people, the many, could not take advantage of—a law which by nature of its operation could result only to the special benefit of a single selfish class for whose benefit it was intended.

At the instigation of the money changers and money dealers, Congress has demonetized silver, one of the metals on which the people had theretofore, since the foundation of the republic, relied as primary and full legal tender money, and left gold only legally recognized money of final payment: Resulting in a fall of prices that has destroyed the profits of manufacturers and producers, bankrupting hundreds of thousands of the people, causing the confiscation of billions of dollars' worth of property in the liquidation of debts, wide-spread distress and suffering, and making tens of thousands of useful citizens homeless wanderers and beggars in the land; all this benefiting only a special class—the money dealers—by causing them to come into the possession of the property of the people and most of the wealth of the Republic.

THE C. F. AND Y. V. R. R.

The Business Interests of Wilmington Oppose The Dismemberment of That Road.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

At a meeting of The Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce of this city, and other citizens, the following action was had:

WHEREAS, We are informed and believe that there are plans on foot looking to the dismemberment of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

WHEREAS, This system of railroad was conceived in the minds of our forefathers more than fifty years ago, for the purpose of connecting the mountains with the seaboard, and with the declared object of developing the country contiguous to it, thereby building up a seaport town of some importance; and

WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina has given liberally of her treasure with this purpose in view, and the city of Wilmington was induced to subscribe the sum of $150,000 upon the promise that the system would be complete, and direct communication with the mountains and through the great north western markets of the country would be maintained, and

WHEREAS, We look with grave apprehension upon the holders of the bonds who refuse to accept the plan of organization proposed by the Baltimore committee, and at the same time refuse to disclose their plans, which would show the intent as to all interests including the city of Wilmington, forcing us to the legitimate interference from their actions, that they intend at the last moment to withdraw from the bondholders' agreement as to reorganization, and demand that the road be sold in separate sections, which means dismemberment, and breaking up of the system, and subverting the original plan for internal improvement in our State, for which the charter was granted, and strike a death blow to the interests of our city, for which she has paid hard earned money in taxes which are burdensome beyond the point of endurance—therefore, be it

Resolved, That we most respectfully petition the Judge who shall sit for the hearing of this case, that he does not permit this wrong to be done our city and State, and that he protect us to the full extent of his prerogative as the exponent of the law.

Resolved, That we disclaim any intentions to interfere with the reorganization of this system, except so far, as that we oppose the dismemberment of the road, and ask that our city be placed where she was originally, in the reorganization.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish copies of these resolutions to the Judge, and to the papers of this city and Fayetteville, Greensboro, Mount Airy and Raleigh. Attest.

JNO. L. CANTWELL,
Secretary.

POLITICAL UNREST.

Voters Are Independent, and Old Party Schemers Can't Tell Where They Are At.

SILVER IS THE BIG ISSUE.

And the People Everywhere will Repudiate Goldbuggery—Populists on the Up-Grade—Cleveland is Hated—Alabama is Rightfully Populist—The People's Issue is Winning.

Washington Star, Dec. 2, '95.]

There has probably never been a time in the history of Washington when the political leaders, especially those from the West, Northwest, South and Southwest, were so uncertain as to the future as now. To all appearances the party lines are as closely drawn as ever, but there is an undercurrent which tells more plainly than anything else that

REBELLION IS BREWING

in the ranks of the two old parties, and the prediction has been made by a great political leader that evidences of it will be seen at an early day. This had reference to the party lines in the halls of Congress, where there is likely to be less breaking away from the ranks than elsewhere.

The other night a prominent Congressman asked a Star reporter to call at his room, as he desired to talk with him. In the course of a long and interesting conversation he told many things of peculiar import which he had gathered from conferences in the halls of Congress. He is serving his third term as a Congressman, and each time has been elected as a Democrat. He expects to remain a Democrat, unless he

CATCHES THE FEVER,

which seems to be taking hold more freely than ever, and the trend of his remarks caused a doubt as to his fealty to his party. By that is meant fealty under any and all circumstances, no matter to what policy the party becomes committed. He first said that he was billed to make a political speech in his district at an early date, and that he had no more idea what to say or do than a pig. He wanted advice, and debated matters with the reporter with as much earnestness as if he had met an opponent on the stump. He is not the man to cater to the wishes of his constituents, but he appeared to be honestly in doubt and in as much distress as a ship with all of her motive power gone and a bad leak sprung.

His revelations were surprising and even sensational. He gave the names of numerous leaders of the two old parties who had told him that they did

NOT EXPECT TO REMAIN

with the old ships which they had sailed with so long, unless there were changes in the commanders and in the planks of the vessels. He recurred to the Memphis silver convention and told the whole history of how it came about. Then he stated as a fact that there was a distinct compact among the leaders of that convention that they would desert the Democratic party if it failed to give silver the showing they demand. "I know what I am talking about," he said, earnestly, "because the men have told me so with their own lips. They are not publicly proclaiming their intentions, preferring to remain in the party with the hope that they will control it, instead of being controlled. It is not only this way with the silver men, but the gold men stand ready to pull out from the old ship if things do not suit them.

SENATOR MORGAN AND SPEAKER CRISP

are about the only two free silver men I know who declare they will stick to the party through thick and thin.

"Now that is how it stands in Democratic ranks. In Republican ranks it is the same way, although there is not quite so much to indicate the fact. The Republican minority vote the other day on the bond bill shows to any student of politics that there is a spirit of independence and a disregard of the party whip. The real meaning of the action of the minority is hidden, but will crop out. I confess that I dislike the Democratic stand on the question and voted with them simply because it looked to me to have narrowed down to a party fight. Many others shared my views. After all it was only a game on the political checker-board,

WITHOUT PATRIOTISM IN IT."

"What do the Democratic silver leaders propose to do when they desert their party?" he was asked.

"Oh," he said, laughingly, "they are in as big a quandary as I am about my forthcoming speech. They say they have matured no plans and do not expect to do so soon. They will let actions shape themselves by events. It may, and probably does, mean a new party. I hardly think the disaffected element will support the Populists."

Talking of the disaffection in the South toward the present Democratic leaders and the party, the Congressman said he did not believe the Republicans would profit by it. The Populists

WOULD EITHER BE STRENGTHENED

or the support would go to the new party. He did not know what the gold standard men would do, as he was reckoning on the South being for free silver and the national Democratic convention opposing a double standard.

"Talking about the situation in the South," the leader said, "reminds me that just the other day a Texas Congressman told me that his State was likely to land in the Populist column next year. In Louisiana there is lots of personal feeling mixed with the situation, and there is no telling what that State will do next year. Mississippi is thoroughly solid for free silver, and will never support a gold standard man for President. Arkansas is in the same fix,

WITH POPULISTIC TENDENCIES.

Missouri is not going to stand a single standard, even if it results in Republicanism. Tennessee would not surprise me by joining the Populists. Alabama is

RIGHTFULLY POPULIST.

Florida may stand by the party whether it is for gold or not. Georgia will be for free silver under the flag of some party, Hoke Smith to the contrary notwithstanding. South Carolina will follow Ben Tillman, who is not a Populist, and is an advocate of a new party. Everybody knows how North Carolina stands. Virginia will remain Democratic, and Maryland will vote for a Republican. Kentucky gives evidence of doing the same thing. Thus you see that the once solid South is on the verge of dismemberment. Besides their free silver views,

THE PEOPLE HATE CLEVELAND

and his administration. He has done nothing to cement them. He has ignored those who have differed from him and bestowed his favors upon those of his own choice."

The Congressman asked that his name be not used, but said that if verification of his views was desired there was nothing to do but talk with some of the Democratic silver representatives in either House. The verification was not hard to obtain, but the chief difficulty was that nobody wanted his name mentioned.

"What will the free silver Democrats in your State do should the Democratic national convention adopt a gold standard platform, and put up a candidate on that platform?" was asked about a dozen prominent free silver men from the Southern States.

The most significant thing about the matter was that such prominent men as Bailey of Texas and McMillin of Tennessee declined to talk on the subject. Four years ago, if they had been asked such a question they would have laughed in a man's face, for whoever heard of the solid South

NOT VOTING FOR A DEMOCRAT

for anything?

Congressman Strait of South Carolina said: "My opinion is that the free silver men will not support another Democratic candidate for President unless he is favorable to silver. The South and West ought to organize their own Democratic party, put up a candidate for President, and vote for him. If they cannot do anything else they can send Representatives and Senators here who will hold the balance of power."

Congressman William L. Terry of Arkansas: "All that I will say is that Arkansas Democrats are in the habit of supporting the Democratic ticket. I will say, however, that I have heard a great many say they will not

SUPPORT A GOLDBUG DEMOCRAT

on a goldbug platform. I am not able to say what is the extent of that sentiment."

Congressman Bailey of Texas: "I do not wish to discuss the question."

Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee: "I do not care to be interviewed, as it is utterly impossible to tell what will be the course of events between now and then. It will be time enough to cross the bridge when we get to it."

As stated, the majority of others seen declined to allow the use of their names in any form, although they talked volubly enough in a private way.

Congressman Richard H. Clark, the leading advocate of a gold standard in his State, Alabama, said: "The silver Democrats of my State will prefer a single gold standard to Republicanism. They know that if they vote with the Populists or a new party they will simply be throwing away their votes. There are certain principles the Democratic party stands for which are assailed by the Republican party. These principles, among them local self-government, are of infinitely greater consequence to the silver Democrats than the question of money."

A GREAT REMEDY.

The Caucasian Gives Free Advertising For a Good Thing.

For some weeks past THE CAUCASIAN has been running an advertisement of the Swamp Angel Company. We had not given it very much attention, and while we had satisfied ourselves that it was a good medicine, we had no true idea of its real value. From direct evidence we can affirm to any one interested, that this medicine is possibly what has long been looked for. We should be slow to make this assertion but for the fact that some strong testimonials have come under our notice, and we here present them. The original letters are now in the possession of THE CAUCASIAN.

MADE A PERFECT CURE.

SUFFOLK, Va., Dec. 26, 1895.
Swamp Angel Medicine Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find money order for $5.50. Please send the Swamp Angel Medicine. One bottle has made a perfect cure of my wife, who had a terrible case of dyspepsia. Send medicine by express.

Yours very respectfully,
REV. H. H. BUTLER.

FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

LAPELL, Ind., Dec. 10, 1895.

Dear Sirs:—I received your medicine all right, and it is doing wonders. I have been troubled with LaGripp and Catarrh, and I do believe your medicine will cure me of both. Already I feel like a new man.

Yours truly,
SAMUEL DURANT.

WELL IN A WEEK.

GEORGE, Mo., Dec. 20, 1895.
Swamp Angel Medicine Co.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentleman:—Some days since my foreman, Wm. T. McCall, ordered two bottles of your medicine. I being very much afflicted with piles and indigestion, he gave me one bottle, and I commenced the use of same just one week ago. To-day I am well.

Yours very truly,
CHARLES OTTE.

BEST EVER USED.

I herewith inclose you 50 cts., for which please send me one pint of your valuable medicine. It has helped me very much indeed, and I consider it the very best I have ever used.

Yours truly,
NATHANIEL L. KELLEY,
Coxville, Ind.

SURPRISING BENEFIT.

LIBERAL, Mo., Dec. 4, 1895.

To the proprietors of the Swamp Angel Medicine Co:

Seeing your advertisement, and being terribly afflicted with rheumatism and kidney trouble I was anxious to try your medicine. My wife was also a great sufferer from heart failure and asthma. We have tested the medicine thoroughly, and consider the results wonderful. Kidney trouble nearly all gone; rheumatism better than it has been for twenty years. My wife's dropsy all gone, kidney trouble very much better; heart trouble almost gone; asthma better. Taking everything into consideration, her age, which is 79, and the length of time she has been afflicted, it is surprising to note the benefit she has received from the use of The Swamp Angel Medicine.

Yours truly,
G. W. DAVIS.

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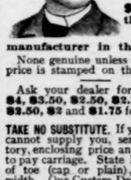

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DESCRIPTION OF 7604.

This pattern shown here is a waist with a French blouse front. It is suitable alike for woolen, silk or cotton materials; for extra waists or to match skirts.

As shown it is of white dimity with circles of blue. The trimming is yellow valenciennes lace, with collar and belt of blue satin ribbon.

A waist of blue silk with black dots or stripes might be made with belt and collar of black and the one box pleat in front, and the two in the back edged with narrow black lace. A very dressy waist may be made of black chiffon over a bright silk, with collar and belt of Dresden ribbon.

A brown crepon dress, with skirt and waist of the same material is very dainty with the entire front of the waist in white chiffon trimmed with yellow valenciennes lace. This pattern has a fitted lining, and also includes lawn fitted sleeves which are not shown in the illustration. It is cut in seven sizes for 30,32,34,36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5¼ yards of 21 inch goods.

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Inclose 10 cents to pay mailing and handling expenses for each pattern wanted.

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THE LORD'S PRAYER.

(Sung to the tune "Home, Sweet Home."

1. Our Father in Heaven,
   We hallow thy name;
   May thy kingdom holy
   On earth be the same;
   O, give to us daily,
   Our portion of bread,
   It is from thy bounty,
   That all must be fed.

2. Forgive our transgression.
   And teach us to know
   That humble compassion,
   That pardons each foe;
   Keep us from temptation,
   From weakness and sin,
   And thine be the glory
   Forever: Amen!

The Brakeman at Church.

On the road once more, with Lebanon fading in the distance, the fat passenger drumming idly on the window pane, the cross passenger sound asleep, and the tall, thin passenger reading "General Grant's Tour Around the World," and wondering why "Green's August Flower" should be printed above the doors of "A Buddhist Temple at Benares." To me comes the brakeman, and seating himself on the arm of the seat, says:

"I went to church yesterday."

"Yes?" I said with that interested inflection that asks for more. "And what church did you attend?"

"Which do you guess?" he asked.

"Some union mission church?" I hazarded.

"No," he said, "I don't like to run on these branch roads very much. I don't often go to church, and when I do, I want to run on the main line, where your run is regular and you go on schedule time, and don't have to wait at connections. I don't like to run on a branch. Good enough, but I don't like it."

"Episcopal?" I guessed.

"Limited express," he said, "all palace cars, and two dollars extra for a seat, fast time, and only stop at the big stations. Nice line, but too exhaustive for a brakeman. All trainmen in uniform, conductor's punch and lantern silver-plated, and no train boys allowed. The passengers are allowed to talk back to the conductor, and it makes them too free and easy. No, I couldn't stand the palace cars. Rich road, though. Don't often hear of a receiver being appointed for that line. Some mighty nice people travel on it, too."

"Universalist?" I suggested.

"Broad gauge," said the brakeman; "does too much complimentary business. Everybody travels on a pass. Conductor doesn't get a fare once in fifty miles. Stops at all flag stations and won't run into anything but a union depot. No smoking-car on the train. Train orders are rather vague, though, and the trainmen don't get along well with the passengers. No, I don't go to the Universalist, though I know some awfully good men who run on that road."

"Presbyterian?" I asked.

"Narrow guage, eh?" said the brakeman, "pretty track, straight as a rule; tunnel right through a mountain rather than go round it; spirit-level grade; passengers have to show their tickets before they get on the train. Mighty strict, but the cars are a little narrow; have to sit one in a seat and no room in the aisle to dance. Then there is no stop-over tickets allowed; got to go straight through to the station you're ticketed for, or you can't get on at all. When the car's full, no extra coaches; cars are built at the shops to hold just so many, and nobody else allowed on. But you don't often hear of an accident on that road. It's run right up to the rules."

"May-be you joined the Free-Thinkers?" I said.

"Scrub road," said the brakeman, "dirt road-bed and no ballast, no time-card and no train dispatcher. All trains run wild, and every engineer makes his own time, just as he pleases. Smoke if you want to; kind of a go-as-you-please road. Too many side tracks, and every switch wide open all the time, with the switchman sound asleep and the target-lamp dead out. Get on as you please, and off when you want to. Don't have to show your tickets, and the conductor isn't expected to do anything but amuse the passengers. No, sir, I was offered a pass, but I don't like the line. I don't like to travel on a road that has no terminus. Do you know, sir, I asked a division superintendent where that road run to, and he said he hoped to die if he knew. I asked him if the general superintendent could tell me, and he said he didn't believe they had a general superintendent, and if they had, he didn't know anything more about the road than the passengers. I asked him who he reported to, and he said 'nobody.' I asked a conductor who he got his orders from, and he said he 'didn't take orders from any living man or dead ghost.' And when I asked the engineer who he got orders from, he said, 'he'd like to see anybody give him orders; he'd run that train to suit himself, or he'd run her in the ditch.' Now, you see, sir, I'm a railroad man, and I don't care to run on a road that has no time, or makes no connections, runs nowhere, and has no superintendent. It may be all right, but I've railroaded too long to understand it."

"May-be you went to the Congregational church?" I said.

"Popular road," said the brakeman, "an old road, too; one of the very oldest in this country. Good road-bed and comfortable cars. Well managed road, too; directors don't interfere with division superintendents and train orders. Road's mighty popular, but it's pretty independent, too. Yes, didn't one of the division superintendents down East discontinue one of the oldest stations on this line two or three years ago? But it's a mighty pleasant road to travel on. Always has such a splendid class of passengers."

"Did you try the Methodist?" I said.

"Now you're shouting," he said with some enthusiasm. "Nice road, eh? Fast time and plenty of passengers. Engines carry a power or steam, and and don't you forget it; steam gauge shows a hundred and enough all the time. Lively road; when the conductor shouts 'all aboard,' you can hear him to the next station. Every train-light shines like a head-light. Stop-over checks are given on all through tickets; passengers can drop off the train as often as he likes, do the station two or three times and hop on the next revival train that comes thundering along. Good whole-souled, companionable conductors; ain't a road in the country where the passengers feel more at home. No passes; every passenger pays full traffic rates for his ticket. Wesleyan air-brakes on all trains, too; pretty safe road; but I didn't ride over it yesterday."

"Perhaps you tried the Baptist?" I guessed once more.

"Ah, ah!" said the breakman, "she's a daisy, ain't she? River road, beautiful curves, sweeps around anything to keep close to the river, but it's all steel rail and rock ballast, single track all the way and not a side track from the roundhouse to the terminus. It takes a heap of water to run it through; double tanks at every station, and there isn't an engine in the shops that can pull a pound or run a mile with less than two guages. But it runs through a lovely country; these river roads always do; river on one side and hills on the other, and it's a steady climb up the grade all the way till the run ends where the fountain-head of the river begins. Yes, sir, I'll take the river road every time for a lovely trip, sure connections and good time, and no prairie dust blowing in at the windows. And yesterday, when conductor came around for the tickets with a little basket punch, I didn't ask him to pass me; but I paid my fare like a little man; twenty-five cents for an hour's run and a little concert by the passengers assembled. I tell you, pilgrim, you take the river, and when you want—"

But just here the loud whistle from the engine announced a station, and the brakeman hurried to the door shouting:

"Zionsville! This train makes no stops between here and Indianapolis!"
—Robert J. Burdette.

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Dr. Thompson and the Church.

(Continued from 1st page.

century, they forced Buffon to recant in disgrace and publish his recantation over his signature to the world. And even in the 19th century, students of geology, regardless of the Christliness of their lives, have been denounced by those speaking for the Church, both in England and America, as "infidels" and "assailants of the volume of God;" and the science has been characterized as "a dark art," "dangerous and disreputable," "an awful evasion of the testimony of revelation," and "not a subject of lawful inquiry." This, too, has been the work of Protestants rather than of Catholics; for, while Protestants "were filling England with shrieks and denunciations," a Catholic, afterward Cardinal Wiseman, came to the defence of geology in his Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion.

The science of Medicine, likewise, grew up under the curse of the Church. In the 13th century, Anatomy, the foundation of medicine, was forbidden as sacrilege. It was held "impious to mutilate a form made in the image of God," for the increase of helpful knowledge; but it was a pious work to torture upon rack, to mangle upon wheel, to burn alive at the stake, and to butcher, with more than Turkish joy, millions of living men for human oppression. Surgery was equally forbidden. No priest might practice it or grant his benediction in the hour of death to any that did. The Holy Inquisition, however, burnt alive a famous Spanish doctor for performing a surgical operation. Physicians were everywhere denounced as infidels, atheists, and devils. Even after the time of the Reformation, no epithet was too vile for the great anatomist Vesalius; and, lest his study of the human body should somehow hurt the Church and "sound learning," he was forced by conscientious men—all men are conscientious from their point of view, even the devil from his—to a fatal pilgrimage to the Holy Land to atone for his anatomical sins.

In the 18th century, Boyer in France practised innoculation to prevent the ravages of small-pox. French and English theologians, in pulpit and out, raised a storm of opposition, charging him with "sorcery" and "atheism." They bitterly denounced the practice, saying that "diseases are sent by Providence as punishments for sin, and it is diabolical to attempt to prevent them." In 1798, Jenner discovered vaccination. The pulpit in England denounced the discovery as "diabolical" and as "bidding defiance to heaven itself, even the will of God." This was the talk of Protestants.

And strangest and cruelist of all, in 1847, Sir James Y. Simpson introduced the use of chloroform to mitigate the pains of labor. From pulpit after pulpit its use was denounced as "impious," "a diabolical effort to avoid one part of the primeval curse laid upon woman!"

And this is the sad truth we gather from the facts like these: in its quest of truth for the advancement and amelioration of the race, these shackles upon the human mind have retarded the progress of civilization. They were forged and constantly repaired, as fully as the struggling genius of humanity could not hinder it, by the strong spirit of ecclesiasticism and superstition, and in the name of *Christ*. But it was not the work of Christianity; it was the work of the Church. Such bonds would never be broken by the Church in its course of subserviency and conservatism: they were to be broken in spite of it. And the damage to individual minds and the generations that are past, and the delay in beneficent advancement of those now living and those to come after them, makes an account against the Church which may be shuddered at, but not calculated.

To what degree of civilization would the world long since have come but for these priestly restraints? To what degree of freedom, and happiness even here, would the race have attained if the Church had exemplified the Master's spirit as fully as it has practiced a spirit wholly at variance with His life and its teaching?

CYRUS THOMPSON.

In The Beginning

Of a new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: that Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world; has the largest sales in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietery medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

Closing Two Thousand Saloons

[Washington Post.]

Chicago will wake up on the morning of January 1, 1896, to find itself reformed. At midnight of the 31st instant 2,000 Chicago saloons are to close their doors, put up the shutters and retire from business, not for a few hours of rest but as a permanent arrangement.

There have been many temperance revivals in this country since John B. Gough and his co-workers started the Washingtonian movement, more than fifty years ago. Great numbers of saloons have been closed by prohibitory and local option laws. But in no American city have 2,000 saloons been closed on the same day, at the same hour. This movement is unprecedented, not only in the unmber of saloons to be retired and the amount of revenue involved, but in the fact that it is undertaken by the liquor interest. It appears that the Chicago brewers, like those of many other cities, have made heavy investments in fitting up saloons. Indeed, they have fitted up so many drinking places that the business is overdone, and they propose, on business principles, to reduce the supply to something like equality with the demand.

Literary Notes from The Century Co.

Office Holding in China is not altogether pleasant. Those in authority are held directly responsible for calamities of fire, wind, water, famine, and pestilence, and they often commit suicide rather than undergo punishment for them. Prof. Chauncey M. Cady, of Chicago, describes the system of "Responsibility Among the Chinese" in a paper written for the January Century.

It is expected that several expeditions will start out for Antarctic exploration the coming year. But the first landing on the vast and mysterious Antarctic continent was made in the winter of 1894-95 by a Norwegian, Borchgrevink. This determined explorer has written an account of his adventures, which, with his own illustrations, will appear in the January Century.

THREE OF A KIND.

This one issued by an agent of London capitalists to the New York capitalists in 1862.

The Hazard Circular.

Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor and carries with it the care of the laborer, while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling the wages. *This can be done by controlling the money.* The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a means to control the volume of money; to accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting for the secretary of the treasury to make the recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, as we cannot control that.

This one issued October 9, 1877, by New York bankers to the National banks.

The Buell Letter.

DEAR SIR: It is advisable to do all in your power to sustain such prominent daily and weekly newspapers, especially the agricultural and religious press, as will oppose the issuing of greenback paper money, and that you also withhold patronage of favors from all applicants who are not willing to oppose the government issue of money. Let the government issue the coin and the banks the paper money of the country, for then we can better protect each other. To repeal the law creating national bank notes, or to restore to circulation the government issue of money will be to provide the people with money, and will therefore seriously affect your individual profit as bankers and lenders. See your congressman at once, and engage him to support our interests that we may control legislation.

This one, issued March 12, 1893, by Bankers Association to all National banks.

The Panic Letter.

DEAR SIR: The interests of National bankers require immediate financial legislation by Congress. Silver, silver certificates and treasury notes must be retired and the National bank notes upon a gold basis made the only money. This will require the authorization of from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 of new bonds as a basis of circulation. You will at once retire one-third of your circulation and call in one-half of your loans. Be careful to make a money stringency felt among your patrons, especially among influential business men. Advocate an extra session of Congress for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law and act with the other banks of your city in securing a large petition to Congress for its unconditional repeal, per accompanying form. Use personal influence with congressmen and particularly let your wishes be known to your senator. The future life of national banks as fixed and safe investments depends upon immediate action, as there is an increasing sentiment in favor of government legal tender notes and silver coinage.

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Harper's Weekly,
IN 1896.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is a journal for the whole country. It deals with the events of the world that are important to Americans.

In carrying out the policy, in 1895, Julian Ralph visited China and Japan, and journeyed through the West; Richard Harding Davis took a trip through the Caribbean Sea; the evolutions of the new navy were described and illustrated by Rufus F. Zogbaum; Frederic Remington presented studies of Army and Frontier life; Poultney Bigelow attended the opening of the Kiel Canal.

In 1896 like attention will be given to every notable happening. The chief events in art, literature, and music and the drama will be artistically presented. W. D. Howells, in the new department, LIFE AND LETTERS, will discuss in his interesting way books and the social questions of the time. E. S. Martin's sprightly gossip of the BUSY WORLD will be continued. The progress of the Transportation Commission around the World will be followed, and Caspar W. Whitney will conduct the department of AMATEUR SPORT.

In 1896 will occur a Presidential election. In its editorials and through its political cartoons the WEEKLY will continue to be an independent advocate of good government.

In fiction the WEEKLY will be especially strong. It will publish the only novel of the year by W. D. Howells, and a stirring serial of a Scotch feud, by S. R. Crockett. The short stories selected are of unusual excellence and interest. In every respect HARPER'S WEEKLY will maintain its leading place in the illustrated journalism of the world.

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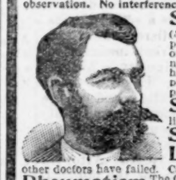

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